## **AMENDMENT**

1. (Currently amended): A method for inhibiting the growth of tumor cells in an individual comprising administering to the individual a pharmacologically effective dose of a compound having a structural formula

Wherein X is oxygen;

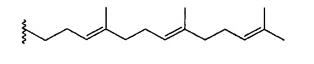
Y is oxygen, NH or NCH<sub>3</sub>or NR<sup>6</sup>;

R<sup>1</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1-5</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>7</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, -CH<sub>2</sub>CONH<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, 
CH<sub>2</sub>CON(CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>Cl, or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OSO<sub>3</sub>NHEt<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>1-10</sub>alkylene
COOH, -C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CONH<sub>2</sub>, -C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-COO-C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-CN(C<sub></sub>

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are independently hydrogen or R<sup>4</sup>;

R<sup>4</sup> is methyl; and

R<sup>5</sup> is



a C<sub>7-16</sub> olefinio group containing 3 to 5 ethylenio bonds;

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## - R<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen or methyl.

- 2. (Previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein said compound is  $\alpha$ -tocotrienol,  $\gamma$ -tocotrienol or  $\delta$ -tocotrienol.
- 3. (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein said compound is 2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2R-(4,8,12-trimethyl-3,7,11 E:Z tridecatrien) chroman-6-yloxy) acetic acid.
- 4. (Previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein said compound induces apoptosis, DNA synthesis arrest, cell cycle arrest, or cellular differentiation in cells comprising said tumor.
- 5. (Previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein said compound is administered in a dose of about 1 mg/kg to about 60 mg/kg.
- 6. (Previously presented): The method of claim 5, wherein administration of said composition is oral, topical, liposomal/aerosol, intraocular, intranasal, parenteral, intravenous, intramuscular, or subcutaneous.
- 7. (Canceled).
- 8. (Previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein said tumor cells comprise an ovarian cancer, a cervical cancer, an endometrial cancer, a bladder cancer, a lung cancer, a breast cancer, a testicular cancer, a prostate cancer, a glioma, a fibrosarcoma, a retinoblastoma, a melanoma, a soft tissue sarcoma, an osteosarcoma, a leukemia, a colon cancer, a carcinoma of the kidney, a pancreatic cancer, a basel cell carcinoma, or a squamous cell carcinoma.
- 9-13. (Canceled).
- 14. (Currently amended): A method of inducing apoptosis of a cell, comprising the step of contacting said cell with a pharmacologically effective dose of a compound having a structural formula

Wherein X is oxygen;

Y is oxygen , NH or NCH<sub>307</sub>-NR<sup>6</sup>;

 $R^{1} \text{ is } \underline{-(CH_{2})_{1-5}CO_{2}H, -(CH_{2})_{7}CO_{2}H, -CH_{2}CONH_{2}, -CH_{2}CO_{2}CH_{3}, -CH_{2}CO_{2}CH_{3}, -CH_{2}CO_{2}CH_{2}, -(CH_{2})_{2}OH, -(CH_{2})_{3}NH_{3}Cl \text{ or } \underline{-(CH_{2})_{2}OSO_{3}NHEt_{3}}\underline{-C_{1-10}alkylene-COOH}, -C_{1-4}alkylene-COOH_{2}, -C_{1-4}alkylen$ 

 $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are independently hydrogen or  $R^4$ ;

R4 is methyl; and

R<sup>5</sup> is

a C7-16-olefinic group containing 3 to 5 othylenic bonds;

15. (Previously presented): The method of claim 14, wherein said compound is  $\alpha$ -tocotrienol,  $\gamma$ -tocotrienol or  $\delta$ -tocotrienol.

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- 16. (Original): The method of claim 14, wherein said compound is 2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2R-(4,8,12-trimethyl-3,7,11 E:Z tridecatrien) chroman-6-yloxy) acetic acid.
- 17. (Canceled).
- 18. (Currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1-5</sub>CO<sub>2</sub> or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>7</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H -C<sub>1.10</sub>alkylene-COOH.
- 19. (Currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>CONH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1.4</sub>nlkylene-CONH<sub>2</sub>.
- 20. (Currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>1.4</sub>alkylene-COO-C<sub>1.4</sub>alkyl.
- 21. (Currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>CON(CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>-G<sub>1</sub>.

  48lkylene-CON(C<sub>1-48lkylene-COOH)<sub>2</sub>.</sub>
- 22. (Currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH-C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-OH.
- 23. (Currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is <u>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>Cl</u>—C<sub>1.4</sub>alkylene-NH<sub>3</sub>-halo.
- 24. (Currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OSO<sub>3</sub>NHEt<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>.

  4alkylene OSO<sub>2</sub>NH(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl).
- 25-33. (Canceled)
- 34. (Previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen.
- 35. (Previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein R<sup>2</sup> is methyl.
- 36. (Previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen.
- 37. (Previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is methyl.
- 38. (Previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is methyl.

- 39. (Canceled)
- 40. (Currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein Y is NCH<sub>3</sub>R<sup>6</sup> is methyl.
- 41. (Currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein Y is NHR<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen.
- 42. (Currently amended): The method of claim 14, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is <u>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1-5</sub>CO<sub>2</sub> or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>7</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H</u> -C<sub>1-10</sub>alkylene COOH.
- 43. (Currently amended): The method of claim 14, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is <u>-CH<sub>2</sub>CONH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1.4</sub>alkylene-CONH<sub>2</sub></u>
- 44. (Currently amended): The method of claim 14, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is <u>-CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>-G<sub>1.4</sub>alkylene-COO-C<sub>1.4</sub>alkyl.</u>
- 45. (Currently amended): The method of claim 14, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is <u>-CH<sub>2</sub>CON(CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub></u>.

  46. (Currently amended): The method of claim 14, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is <u>-CH<sub>2</sub>CON(CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub></u>.
- 46. (Currently amended): The method of claim 14, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH-C<sub>1-4</sub>elkylene-OH.
- 47. (Currently amended): The method of claim 14, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>Cl--C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene-NH<sub>3</sub>-halo.
- 48. (Currently amended): The method of claim 14, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is <u>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OSO<sub>3</sub>NHEt<sub>3</sub>-G<sub>1</sub></u>. 

  48. (Currently amended): The method of claim 14, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is <u>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OSO<sub>3</sub>NHEt<sub>3</sub>-G<sub>1</sub></u>.
- 49-57. (Canceled)
- 58. (Previously presented): The method of claim 14, wherein  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is hydrogen.
- 59. (Previously presented): The method of claim 14, wherein  $R^2$  is methyl.
- 60. (Previously presented): The method of claim 14, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen.
- 61. (Previously presented): The method of claim 14, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is methyl.
- 62. (Previously presented): The method of claim 14, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is methyl.

- 63. (Canceled)
- 64. (Currently amended): The method of claim 14, wherein Y is NCH<sub>3</sub>R<sup>6</sup>-is methyl.
- 65. (Currently amended): The method of claim 14, wherein Y is NHR<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen.
- 66. (New): The method of claim 1, wherein the compound has the structural formula

wherein X is oxygen;

Y is oxygen, NH or NCH<sub>3</sub>;

R<sup>1</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1-3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, -CH<sub>2</sub>CON(CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>Cl, or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OSO<sub>3</sub>NHEt<sub>3</sub>;

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are independently hydrogen or R<sup>4</sup>;

R<sup>4</sup> is methyl; and

R<sup>5</sup> is

67. (New): The method of claim 14, wherein the compound has the structural formula

wherein X is oxygen;

Y is oxygen, NH or NCH<sub>3</sub>;

R<sup>1</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1-3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, -CH<sub>2</sub>CON(CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>Cl, or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OSO<sub>3</sub>NHEt<sub>3</sub>;

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are independently hydrogen or R<sup>4</sup>;

R<sup>4</sup> is methyl; and

R<sup>5</sup> is